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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1928.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Opening of a Chemical Laboratory in the Geological Depariment.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2345, dated 17th February 1928; from the Director of Geology, urging the need for a separate Laboratory for the Geological Department.

ORDER No. D. 10074-7—GEOL. 103-27-4, DATED 22ND MARCH 1928.

The necessity has been felt to equip the Geological Department with a small Laboratory on its own premises for the work connected with its problems, and the mining activities which it has recently undertaken. The present arrangement under which the Assistant Chemists of the Geological Department work in the Laboratory attached to the Agricultural Department has not been working satisfactorily and the Director of Geology has proposed the opening of a separate Laboratory at an initial cost of about Rs. 9,000 as detailed in the margin and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 500. Government agree with the Director and are pleased to sanction his proposals for having a Laboratory attached to the Geological Department. The two Assistant Chemists of the Department now working in the Laboratory attached to the Agricultural Department will work in the new Laboratory under the direct supervision of the Director of Geology.

	Rs.
(1) Pipe installation to convey gas from the Government Gas House to the Geological Laboratory ... ... (This is the estimate supplied by the Principal, College of Engineering.)	2,220
2) Working tables for the two Chemists	1,500
3) Fume Cupboards	800
(4) Laying gas, water pipes, sinks, drains and other necessary alterations in the Laboratory... ...	1,000
(5) Apparatus, Chemicals, etc. ... ... (This may be even less if the Agricultural Department can spare some).	3,000
Total ...	8,520

or in round figures Rs. 8,500.
The recurring expenditure for chemicals, etc., will not be more than Rs. 500 per annum.

The initial cost of opening the Laboratory will be met from the realisations of Byrapur Chrome Ore and the expenditure connected with the Laboratory will be treated as part of the working expenses of the Byrapur, Tallur and other Mines.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1926-27.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1926-27, from the Director of Public Instruction, received with his letter No. L. Dis. 4013 of 27-28, dated 18th November 1927.

ORDER NO. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., continued as the Head of the Education Department till 18th May 1927, when he was sent on deputation to England as the State delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference held in London in June and July 1927. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar.-at-Law., Principal, Maharaja's College, officiated as Inspector-General of Education during Mr. Matthan's absence on deputation.

The organisation of the higher Inspectorate based on grades of education continued to work during the year. The itineration and inspection work of the Inspectors of Primary and Middle Schools, of the Secondary and Normal Schools, of the Inspector of Science Education and of the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools were fairly satisfactory. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Education, except that of the District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore District, was satisfactory. Among the Assistant Inspectresses the touring work of Miss Yusuf Ali in charge of Urdu Schools in the Mysore Division continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of the observation made by Government in their review on the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Channapatna, Malvalli, Chamrajnagar, Hassan, Saklespur, Channagiri, Shikarpur, Hiriyur and Tumkur (Urdu) and Bangalore (Urdu) Ranges was very inadequate. The Assistant Inspectors of Hassan, Shimoga, Sagar, Shikarpur and Tumkur (Urdu) Ranges did not inspect a number of schools in their direct charge. This is not satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the officers of the Revenue and other departments inspected as many as 1,137 schools and evinced interest in the improvement of those institutions.

Government are glad to observe that private munificence has been forthcoming in increased measure to provide school building, equipment and other facilities indicating a growing realisation on the part of the people that education is essential to real welfare.

3. *Statistics.*—The statistics furnished in the Report give the number and strength of the institutions as they stood on the 31st March 1927. The total number of institutions, both public and private, on 31st March 1927 was 8,212 with a strength on the rolls of 3,19,517, as against 8,066 institutions with 3,15,989 pupils on 30th June 1926. Of the total number of institutions, 4,901 were Government institutions with 2,26,562 pupils, 86 were municipal institutions with 10,118 pupils, 2,100 were aided institutions with 64,584 pupils, and 1,125 were unaided institutions with a strength of 18,253 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school going age was 36·35 as against 35·95 in the previous year; that of only boys to the male population of school going age was 57·71 as against 56·82; and the corresponding figures for girls to the total female population of school-going age was 14·16 as against 14·27 in the previous year. On an average, there was one institution for every 3·59 square miles of area and 714 persons of total population; and one out of every 2·75 of the school going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 18·3 as against 1 in 18·5 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·65 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·1 and that of boys and girls to the total population was 5·45.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (including University) both direct and indirect, as detailed in the margin amounted to Rs. 60,93,277 or Rs. 19,574 more than that of the previous year. Of this expenditure, Rs. 37,89,729 were spent on Government institutions Rs. 6,09,518 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,51,615 on Municipal schools, Rs. 4,50,323 on buildings and equipment, and Rs. 10,92,092 under the head 'general.' The direct expenditure came up to Rs. 45,10,106 or 74·03 per cent of the total expenditure. The following table furnishes details of direct expenditure on the various grades of education:—

	Rs.	
State Fund ...	49,26,938	80·87 %
Local Funds ...	4,61,113	7·56 ,,
Municipal ...	49,565	·81 ,,
Fees	4,08,266	6·70 ,,
Other sources (mainly contributions by aided agency.) ...	2,47,395	4·60 ,,
Total ...	60,93,277	

		Rs.		
1.	University Education	6,16,447	or	10·11 %
2.	Oriental Colleges (not forming part of the University)	58,793	,,	·97 ,,
3.	Training Schools for men and women ..	77,600	,,	1·27 ,,
4.	High School Education	5,36,063	,,	8·80 ,,
5.	Middle School Education	9,77,846	,,	16·05 ,,
6.	Primary Education	19,94,710	,,	32·75 ,,
7.	Technical Education	2,48,647	,,	4·08 ,,
	Total ..	45,10,106	or	74·03 %

The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 1-0-8 as against Re. 1-0-7 in the previous year; and of this cost Rs. 0-13-5 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-13-0 in the previous year.

Education Cess was being levied in all the districts, except Kolar; and this District Board has also since agreed to levy the cess from the current year. Out of the total amount of Rs. 11,25,047 available for expenditure out of education cess, only a sum of Rs. 3,94,765 was expended during 1926-27 leaving a large balance of Rs. 7,30,282. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for utilising the balance available for buildings and equipment.

5. *Collegiate Education.*—University Entrance Classes continued to work in eight Collegiate High Schools for boys, of which four were aided institutions. Of the total number of 1,585 students who sat for the Entrance Examination, only 476 passed, giving a percentage of 30·03 as against 35·04 in the previous year.

6. *High Schools.*—There were 23 High Schools for boys at the end of the year under review, as in the previous year, with a strength of 7,093 pupils. There has been a great demand for the opening of additional High Schools. Resolutions were moved both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council and representations were also made to the Dewan during his tours urging the need for additional High Schools, and promises of contribution towards the cost of buildings have been forthcoming in some cases. It is feared that financial conditions may not admit of the opening of any more High Schools during the next one or two years. Vocational subjects are being taught in some of the High Schools. The Weaving classes opened during the year at Shimoga, Tumkur and Davangere are reported to be popular. Extension of the scheme of vocational instruction in High Schools has been under the consideration of Government.

Out of 2,311 candidates who sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 1,414 were declared "Passed" (eligible for public service) giving a percentage of 62; of the 1414 who passed "915" were declared by the University to be eligible for admission to College courses of study.

7. *Middle Schools.*—Though the number of middle schools for boys rose from 215 to 235, their strength fell from 22,047 to 20,944. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools on the 30th March 1927 was 289 with a strength of 4,904 as against 310 with a strength of 6,498 on the 30th June 1926. The Inspector-General of Education (now Director of Public Instruction) reiterates his views about the unsatisfactory working of these Incomplete Middle Schools. The anamolous nature of the existence of this class of schools has also been brought to the notice of Government. The proposals of the Department for the conversion of some of these schools into Complete Middle Schools and of some others into Primary Schools are under the consideration of Government. Government agree that it is neither possible nor desirable to convert all the Incomplete Middle Schools into Complete Middle Schools, both on account of the heavy loss involved in such a step and the unsuitability of some of these schools for being converted into Middle Schools.

Out of 5,482 candidates who sat for English Lower Secondary Examination, 2,225 passed, giving a percentage of 40·6 as against 44·02 in the previous year. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-one candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 1,103 passed, giving a percentage of 33·9. There has been a fall in the percentage of passes in the English Lower Secondary Examination. This is reported to be due to the participation in these examinations of the newly developed schools which have not yet settled down to steady work. Government trust that the next years' results will show that these schools have come into line with other schools. The fall in the number of candidates who sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination is reported to be due to the strict enforcement of the rule that Primary Schools with less than three teachers should not present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. This decrease is however set off by an improvement in the results which may be attributed to the same measure.

8. *Primary Education.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys on the 31st March 1927, was 5,658 with a strength of 2,24,372 as against 5,462 schools with a strength of 2,16,109 on the 30th June 1926. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school going age was 45·29 as against 43·57 in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils in Primary Classes, a large number, *viz.*, 1,38,711 were in the 1st year Primary Class. This stagnation in the Primary Classes is reported to be mainly due to the want of an adequate number of teachers. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to employ additional teachers on account of the increase in the strength of schools at an additional expenditure of Rs. 52,000, are now under the consideration of Government.

9. *Special Schemes.*—The numher of compulsory education centres remained at 240, as in the previous year. The proposed legislation for enabling the Department itself in certain cases, to take census of school-going children at the cost of local bodies, is calculated to remove one serious impediment to the proper working of the scheme.

It is reported that an experiment for teaching, reading and writing in the course of three weeks to illiterate persons, which was conducted in the Central Jail and at Siddapur in Bangalore Taluk has yielded valuable results, and that its extension to other suitable centres is under consideration.

10. *Special Institutions.*—The number of training schools remained the same as in the previous year. The results of the Training College, Mysore, of the District Normal Schools at Kolar, Bangalore, Hassan and Tumkur in the public examinations were satisfactory, but that of the District Normal School, Chitaldrug, was bad.

The School of Engineering maintained its popularity, the number on the roll being 236 as against 222 in the previous year.

There was a slight fall in the number of students in the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore. This school has been converted into a Government Institution from the current official year and placed under a reconstituted Committee of Management, with Sir Charles Todhunter, as President.

There were three Sanskrit Colleges, of which two were Government Institutions and the other aided, under the control of the Muzrai Department. Of the 98 students on the roll of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, which has been thrown open to all communities, 65 were Brahmins, 26 Lingayets, three Devangas two Nayakas, one Mahratta and one Gosai. The number of Sanskrit Patasalas was 51 as against 49 in the previous year with a strength of 1,607 as against 1,609. Of the total number of students, 123 were Lingayets including one girl, 69, Vokkaligars including eight girls, 40, Vaisyas including one girl, 35, Jains including 14 girls, five Kshatriyas including two girls and one was a Mohamedan girl.

11. *Education of Women.*—Of the total number of institutions for Women's Education, one was a College with 21 students, five were English High Schools with 241 students, 22, Middle Schools with 1,093 students, 49, Incomplete Middle Schools with 740 pupils, and 705 Primary Schools with 35,474 pupils, one was a Kannada High School with 24 students, three were Training Institutions with 88 students and two, Aided Industrial Schools with 83 students. The total expenditure on the education of girls (including University Education), was Rs. 6,60,749. The slow progress of Women's Education is attributed, in part, to the absence of a definite educational policy in the matter. The curricula for girls' schools, it is stated, are modelled on those for boys and are thus too academic and otherwise unsuited for girls. The remodelling of Women's Education with reference to their social requirements and their mental and physical equipment is reported to be one of the most pressing needs. The subject is under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Board of Education. Government generally agree with the views of the Director and in the meanwhile await the proposals of the Board of Education.

Among other causes to which the slow progress of Women's Education is attributed, is the want of a plentiful supply of teachers with adequate cultural and professional equipment. The Director suggests that this situation may be met by opening a central training institution for Women teachers. He is requested to work out the details and formulate his proposals for the orders of Government.

12. *Education of Mahomedans.*—The number of Urdu Schools decreased from 943 to 939 during the year under report, but the strength increased from 36,504 to 36,560, of whom 164 were non-muslims. There were besides, 7,262 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools. Thus, the total number of pupils of this community under instruction in all the schools was 43,658, of whom 31,160 were boys and 12,498 girls. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for Mahomedans, was Rs. 4,09,615.

The opening of a Boarding Home attached to the Urdu School at Sultanpet, Bangalore City, as suggested by the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee, is under the consideration of Government.

13. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—The number of special schools for the education of the pupils of the depressed classes increased from 605 to 632 and the strength from 16,575 to 17,707. Of the total number of pupils at school 2,729 were girls. The three Boarding Middle Schools for boys at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work during the year. The results of the boarding Middle Schools at the Lower Secondary public examination were not satisfactory. The Director is requested to take the necessary steps to improve the efficiency of these institutions.

It is reported that there has been a great need for a residential middle school for girls, as there are a considerable number of girls who have completed the primary stage of education and are desirous of proceeding to the Middle School stage. The proposals of the Director to open one such school are now before Government and it is likely that, funds permitting, it will be opened from the next academical year.

The progress of education among the depressed classes has been, on the whole encouraging. The Boarding Home for High School students at Bangalore which started with 12 students five years ago, had 122 students during the year under review and the demand

for admissions is reported to be still on the increase. The Director of Public Instruction thinks that it is desirable not only from financial considerations but also with a view to inculcate the spirit of self-reliance in the members of the community, to require that the pupils in the High School stage should contribute something towards the cost of their education. The Director is requested to investigate the question and to submit proposals for the consideration and orders of Government.

14. *Scholarships.*—A sum of Rs. 2,17,570 was spent on scholarships (including those of the University) as against Rs. 2,12,717 in the previous year. The allotments for scholarships were almost fully utilised, only 6·08 per cent of the amount available having lapsed. The lapses were chiefly under stipends to private candidates under training and scholarships for girls of the depressed classes.

15. *Buildings.*—Out of a provision of Rs. 3,22,337 for buildings (excluding University) only a sum of Rs. 1,78,615 was spent during the year under review. The large lapse under 'Buildings' is due to the non-utilisation of the provision for buildings transferred to the Public Works Department by the Education Department as a consequence of the transfer of control of building works, both Original and Repairs, to that Department. The Chief Engineer is requested to see that no occasion is given, as far as possible, for lapses under buildings. Such lapses would be minimised by the preparation, well in advance, of a considered programme of educational buildings, and the timely selection of suitable sites as prescribed in Government Order No. D. 1456-66—Edn. 131-26-34, dated 4th August 1927.

16. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 72 to 78 and their strength from 2,505 to 2,606. Of the total number, 24 were Government hostels. The increase in the number is due to the increase of private aided hostels.

17. *Other Activities.*—The Scout movement is slowly increasing in popularity. The number of scout troops rose to 199 with 4,600 members, as against 183 with 4,100 members in the previous year. The most notable service rendered by the scouts was in connection with the fire that broke out in the Exhibition organised by the District Board of Bangalore in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, in December 1926. Two graduates, who successfully underwent a course of physical culture in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture, Madras, have been appointed as Inspectors of Physical Education, for placing physical culture activities in the schools on a sound footing. They are also expected to be utilised for holding classes during summer vacations for the Drill Instructors in schools.

The scheme of medical inspection of students has been introduced into Government Schools in Bangalore City. Orders have been recently issued directing the extension of the scheme to all parts of the State in which medical men are available, provided the local municipal councils are agreeable to contribute a certain proportion of the cost in their areas.

18. *General.*—The Inspectorate based on grades of education having been found to entail certain administrative inconveniences, proposals were submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in April 1927 for a reorganisation, based on territorial jurisdiction and calculated to secure unity of District Educational administration. Government have sanctioned these proposals and the new system has come into force from 1st November 1927. The reorganisation also provides for relieving the Director, of much of the administrative routine which hitherto devolved on him, and leaving him free to devote his attention to the solution of educational problems, and the large questions of policy connected with the development of public instruction in the State.

Government are glad to note that the administration of the Department during the year continued to be efficient and satisfactory.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.